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Federal legislation,
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FEDERAL LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, AND RULINGS AFFECTING COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS¹

CONTENTS

Page	Page
Legislation concerning land-grant colleges and vocational education.....	1
First Morrill Act.....	1
Amendment of first Morrill Act.....	3
Second Morrill Act.....	4
Source of funds.....	5
Nelson amendment.....	6
Smith-Hughes Act.....	6
Hawaii Vocational Education Act.....	12
Act for further development of vocational education.....	12
Legislation authorizing cooperative extension work.....	13
Smith-Lever Act.....	13
Capper-Ketcham Act.....	15
Hawaii Act.....	15
Alaska Act.....	16
Puerto Rico Act.....	16
Appropriation for extension work, 1932-33.....	17
Payments to States, Hawaii, and Alaska.....	17
Salaries and general expenses.....	18
Cooperative farm forestry.....	18
Federal funds available to the States and Territories.....	19
Rulings on the use of extension funds.....	20
Agencies to handle contributions from outside sources.....	20
Agricultural trains.....	20
Caring for animals belonging to club members.....	20
Certification—grain, seed, and chick.....	20
Circulating libraries.....	20
Club or farm bureau members—expenses.....	20
College announcements.....	20
Extension conferences and courses.....	20
Correspondence courses.....	21
Department heads—salaries.....	21
Equipment in county offices.....	21
Exhibits at fairs.....	21
Rulings on the use of extension funds—Contd.	21
Farm bureau officials—expenses.....	21
Farmers' institutes.....	21
Fees, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.....	21
Interest on Federal funds.....	21
Legislation—influencing Members of Congress.....	21
Limiting salaries paid out of supplementary and Capper-Ketcham funds.....	22
Loss of funds.....	22
Musical entertainment.....	22
Offset funds.....	22
Prizes, uniforms, badges, pennants, etc.....	23
Proceedings of organizations—reports.....	23
Publications—contents.....	23
Radio.....	23
Rent, heat, light, power, and janitor service.....	23
Reserve funds.....	23
Sabbatic leave.....	23
Seeds, fertilizers, etc.....	23
Transfer of funds.....	24
Travel of extension employees out of State.....	24
Farm organizations—relations.....	24
Examination of accounts.....	25
Bank deposits of Federal funds.....	26
Extension accounting.....	26
Local accounts.....	26
Vouchers.....	26
Salaries or labor.....	27
Travel expenses.....	27
Other expenses.....	27
Accounting by projects.....	27
Classification of extension accounts.....	28
Free mailing privilege.....	31
Regulations and rulings of the Post Office Department.....	31
Use of the penalty privilege by cooperative extension employees.....	32

LEGISLATION CONCERNING LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

ACT OF 1862 DONATING LANDS FOR COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

[First Morrill Act]

AN ACT Donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty;

¹ Reprinted with amendments May 1933 from Department Circular 251.

Provided, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased; under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one-quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State or of any Territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre: *And provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States: *And provided further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 4. (original). *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section five of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

Sec. 4. (as amended Mar. 3, 1883). That all moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid by the States to which lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States, or some other safe stocks; or the same may be invested by the States having no State stocks in any other manner after the legislatures of such States shall have assented thereto, and engaged that such funds shall yield not less than five per centum upon the amount so invested and that the principal thereof shall forever remain unimpaired: *Provided*, That the moneys so invested or loaned shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section five of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well

as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective legislatures and States.

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

Sixth. No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *Provided*, That their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved, July 2, 1862 (12 Stat.L. 503).

ACT OF 1866 EXTENDING THE TIME WITHIN WHICH LAND-GRANT COLLEGES MAY BE ESTABLISHED

AN ACT To amend the fifth section of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," is hereby extended so that the acceptance of the benefits of the said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by the said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the Commissioner of the General

Land Office: *Provided*, That when any Territory shall become a State and be admitted into the Union such new State shall be entitled to the benefits of the said act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in this act: *Provided further*, That any State which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of said act, after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have expired.

Approved, July 23, 1866 (14 Stat.L. 208).

ACT OF 1890 FOR THE FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

[Second Morrill Act]

AN ACT To apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sales of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established, or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economical science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction: *Provided*, That no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth: *Provided*, That in any State in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such State from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money theretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the legislature of such State may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act, between one college for white students and one institution for colored students, established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts, and paid accordingly and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

Sec. 2. That the sums hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the State or Territorial treasurer, or to such other officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State or Territory to

receive the same, who shall upon the order of the trustees of the college or the institution for colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same, and such treasurers shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first day of September of each year a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants: *Provided*, That payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of the State or Territory for the further and more complete endowment, support, and maintenance of colleges, or of institutions for colored students, as provided in this act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by the State or Territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such State or Territory; and no portion of said moneys shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Secretary of the Interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures; its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their cost and results and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges further endowed under this act.

Sec. 4. That on or before the first day of July in each year, after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students, under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold a certificate from any State or Territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefore shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress, in order that the State or Territory may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of the Interior. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress the disbursements which have been made in all the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld, and, if so, the reasons therefor.

Sec. 6. Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 30, 1890 (26 Stat.L. 417).

SOURCE OF FUNDS

Extract from an act providing for free homesteads on the public lands

In the event that the proceeds of the annual sales of the public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments heretofore provided for agricultural colleges and experimental stations by an act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890 [26 Stat.L., 417], for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862 [12 Stat.L., 505], such deficiency shall be paid by the United States.

Approved, May 17, 1900.

NELSON AMENDMENT FURTHER ENDOWING THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Extract from the act making appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908

* * * That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural colleges now established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to the sums named in the said act, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for four years by an additional sum of five thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual sum to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be applied only for the purposes of the agricultural colleges as defined and limited in the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety.

That the sum hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of the colleges shall be paid by, to, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," and the expenditure of the said money shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of the said act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the said act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety: *Provided*, That said colleges may use a portion of this money for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Approved, March 4, 1907 (34 Stat.L. 1256, 1281).

THE SMITH-HUGHES VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

AN ACT To provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums provided in sections two, three, and four of this act, to be paid to the respective States for the purpose of cooperating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects, and teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, and in the preparation of teachers of agricultural, trade, industrial, and home economics subjects; and the sum provided for in section seven for the use of the Federal Board for Vocational Education for the administration of this act and for the purpose of making studies, investigations, and reports to aid in the organization and conduct of vocational education, which sums shall be expended as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of cooperating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects there is hereby appropriated for the use of the States, subject to the provisions of this act, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, the sum of \$300,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$750,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of \$1,250,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the sum of \$1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of \$1,750,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the sum of \$2,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of

\$2,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$3,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their rural population bears to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter, and there is hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States provided for in this section: For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$48,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$34,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$24,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of \$18,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the sum of \$14,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of \$11,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the sum of \$9,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of \$34,000; and annually thereafter the sum of \$27,000.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of cooperating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects there is hereby appropriated for the use of the States, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$750,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of \$1,250,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the sum of \$1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of \$1,750,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the sum of \$2,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of \$2,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, the sum of \$3,000,000; and annually thereafter the sum of \$3,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their urban population bears to the total urban population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter, and there is hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be needed, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States provided for in this section: For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$68,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$46,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$34,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of \$28,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, the sum of \$25,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the sum of \$22,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the sum of \$19,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of \$35,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$50,000.

That not more than twenty per centum of the money appropriated under this act for the payment of salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, for any year, shall be expended for the salaries of teachers of home economics subjects.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of cooperating with the States in preparing teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects and teachers of trade and industrial and home economics subjects there is hereby appropriated for the use of the States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and

eighteen, the sum of \$500,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$700,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$800,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$1,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter. And there is hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be needed, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment provided for in this section: For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of \$46,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of \$32,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of \$24,000, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$80,000.

Sec. 5. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations provided for in sections two, three, and four of this act, any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, accept the provisions of this act and designate or create a State board, consisting of not less than three members, and having all necessary power to cooperate, as herein provided, with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of this act. The State board of education, or other board having charge of the administration of public education in the State, or any State board having charge of the administration of any kind of vocational education in the State may, if the State so elect, be designated as the State board, for the purposes of this act.

In any State the legislature of which does not meet in nineteen hundred and seventeen, if the governor of that State, so far as he is authorized to do so, shall accept the provisions of this act and designate or create a State board of not less than three members to act in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Federal board shall recognize such local board for the purposes of this act until the legislature of such State meets in due course and has been in session sixty days.

Any State may accept the benefits of any one or more of the respective funds herein appropriated, and it may defer the acceptance of the benefits of any one or more of such funds, and shall be required to meet only the conditions relative to the fund or funds the benefits of which it has accepted: *Provided*, That after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, no State shall receive any appropriation for salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, until it shall have taken advantage of at least the minimum amount appropriated for the training of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, as provided for in this act, and that after said date no State shall receive any appropriation for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects until it shall have taken advantage of at least the minimum amount appropriated for the training of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, as provided for in this act.

Sec. 6. That a Federal Board for Vocational Education is hereby created, to consist of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the United States Commissioner of Education, and three citizens of the United States to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of said three citizens shall be a representative of the manufacturing and commercial interests, one a representative of the agricultural interests, and one a representative of labor. The board shall elect annually one of its members as chairman. In the first instance, one of the citizen members shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and thereafter for three years each. The members of the board other than the members of the Cabinet and the United States Commissioner of Education shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

The board shall have power to cooperate with State boards in carrying out the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to make or cause to have made, studies, investigations, and reports, with particular reference to their use in aiding the States in the estab-

lishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in agriculture, trades, and industries, commerce and commercial pursuits, and home economics. Such studies, investigations, and reports shall include agriculture and agricultural processes and requirements upon agricultural workers; trades, industries, and apprenticeships, trade and industrial requirements upon industrial workers, and classification of industrial processes and pursuits; commerce and commercial pursuits and requirements upon commercial workers; home management, domestic science, and the study of related facts and principles; and problems of administration of vocational schools and of courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects.

When the board deems it advisable such studies, investigations, and reports concerning agriculture for the purposes of agricultural education, may be made in cooperation with or through the Department of Agriculture; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning trades and industries, for the purposes of trade and industrial education, may be made in cooperation with or through the Department of Labor; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning commerce and commercial pursuits, for the purposes of commercial education, may be made in cooperation with or through the Department of Commerce; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning the administration of vocational schools, courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Education.

The Commissioner of Education may make such recommendations to the board relative to the administration of this act as he may from time to time deem advisable. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the board to carry out the rules, regulations, and decisions which the board may adopt. The Federal Board for Vocational Education shall have power to employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. That there is hereby appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education the sum of \$200,000 annually, to be available from and after the passage of this act, for the purpose of making or cooperating in making the studies, investigations, and reports provided for in section 6 of this act, and for the purpose of paying the salaries of the officers, the assistants, and such office and other expenses as the board may deem necessary to the execution and administration of this act.

Sec. 8. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriation for any purpose specified in this act, the State board shall prepare plans showing the kinds of vocational education for which it is proposed that the appropriation shall be used; the kinds of schools and equipment; courses of study; methods of instruction; qualifications of supervisors or directors; plans for the training of teachers; and in the case of agricultural subjects, plans for the supervision of agricultural education, as provided for in section ten. Such plans shall be submitted by the State board to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and if the Federal board finds the same to be in conformity with the provisions and purposes of this act the same shall be approved. The State board shall make an annual report to the Federal Board for Vocational Education on or before September first of each year on the work done in the State and the receipts and expenditures of money under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That the appropriation for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects and of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of salaries of such teachers, supervisors, or directors having the minimum qualifications set up for the State by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The cost of instruction supplementary to the instruction in agriculture and in trade, home economics, and industrial subjects provided for in this act necessary to build a well-rounded course of training, shall be borne by the State and local communities, and no part of the cost thereof shall be borne out of the appropriations herein made. The moneys expended under the provisions of this act, in cooperation with the States, for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, shall be conditioned that for each dollar of Federal money expended for such salaries the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for such salaries; and that appropriations for the training of teachers of vocational subjects, as herein provided, shall be conditioned that such money be expended for maintenance of such training and that for

each dollar of Federal money so expended for maintenance the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for the maintenance of such training.

Sec. 10. That any State may use the appropriation for agricultural purposes, or any part thereof allotted to it, under the provisions of this act, for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, either for the salaries of teachers of such subjects in schools or classes or for the salaries of supervisors or directors of such subjects under a plan of supervision for the State to be set up by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. That in order to receive the benefits of such appropriation for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects the State board of any State shall provide in its plan for agricultural education that such education shall be that which is under public supervision or control; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade and be designed to meet the needs of persons over fourteen years of age who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or of the farm home; that the State or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, as the minimum requirement for such education in schools and classes in the State; that the amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or class receiving the benefit of such appropriation shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the State board, with the approval of the Federal board as the minimum for such schools or classes in the State; that the State shall provide for directed or supervised practice in agriculture, either on a farm provided for by the school or other farm, for at least six months per year; that the teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects shall have at least the minimum qualifications determined for the State by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Sec. 11. That in order to receive the benefits of the appropriation for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects the State board of any State shall provide in its plan for trade, home economics, and industrial education that such education shall be given in schools or classes under public supervision or control; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade and shall be designed to meet the needs of persons over fourteen years of age who are preparing for a trade or industrial pursuit or who have entered upon the work of a trade or industrial pursuit; that the State or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, as the minimum requirement in such State for education for any given trade or industrial pursuit; that the total amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or class receiving the benefit of such appropriation shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the State board, with the approval of the Federal board, as the minimum for such schools or classes in the State; that such schools or classes giving instruction to persons who have not entered upon employment shall require that at least half of the time of such instruction be given to practical work on a useful or productive basis, such instruction to extend over not less than nine months per year and not less than thirty hours per week; that at least one-third of the sum appropriated to any State for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects shall, if expended, be applied to part-time schools or classes for workers over fourteen years of age who have entered upon employment, and such subjects in a part-time school or class may mean any subject given to enlarge the civic or vocational intelligence of such workers over fourteen and less than eighteen years of age; that such part-time schools or classes shall provide for not less than one hundred and forty-four hours of classroom instruction per year; that evening industrial schools shall fix the age of sixteen years as a minimum entrance requirement and shall confine instruction to that which is supplemental to the daily employment; that the teachers of any trade or industrial subject in any State shall have at least the minimum qualifications for teachers of such subject determined upon for such State by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education: *Provided*, That for cities and towns of less than twenty-five thousand population, according to the last preceding United States census, the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board

for Vocational Education, may modify the conditions as to the length of course and hours of instruction per week for schools and classes giving instruction to those who have not entered upon employment, in order to meet the particular needs of such cities and towns.

Sec. 12. That in order for any State to receive the benefits of the appropriation in this act for the training of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or of teachers of trade, industrial, or home economics subjects, the State board of such State shall provide in its plan for such training that the same shall be carried out under the supervision of the State board; that such training shall be given in schools or classes under public supervision or control; that such training shall be given only to persons who have had adequate vocational experience or contact in the line of work for which they are preparing themselves as teachers, supervisors, or directors, or who are acquiring such experience or contact as a part of their training; and that the State board, with the approval of the Federal board, shall establish minimum requirements for such experience or contact for teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects and for teachers of trade, industrial, and home economics subjects; that not more than sixty per centum nor less than twenty per centum of the money appropriated under this act for the training of teachers of vocational subjects to any State for any year shall be expended for any one of the following purposes: For the preparation of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or the preparation of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, or the preparation of teachers of home economics subjects.

Sec. 13. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, or for the training of teachers of such subjects as herein provided, any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, appoint as custodian for said appropriations its State treasurer, who shall receive and provide for the proper custody and disbursements of all money paid to the State from said appropriations.

Sec. 14. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall annually ascertain whether the several States are using or are prepared to use, the money received by them in accordance with the provisions of this act. On or before the first day of January of each year the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State which has accepted the provisions of this act and complied therewith, certifying the amounts which each State is entitled to receive under the provisions of this act. Upon such certification the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay quarterly to the custodian for vocational education of each State the moneys to which it is entitled under the provisions of this act. The moneys so received by the custodian for vocational education for any State shall be paid out on the requisition of the State board as reimbursement for expenditures already incurred to such schools as are approved by said State board and are entitled to receive such moneys under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 15. That whenever any portion of the fund annually allotted to any State has not been expended for the purpose provided for in this act, a sum equal to such portion shall be deducted by the Federal board from the next succeeding annual allotment from such fund to such State.

Sec. 16. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education may withhold the allotment of moneys to any State whenever it shall be determined that such moneys are not being expended for the purposes and under the conditions of this act.

If any allotment is withheld from any State, the State board of such State may appeal to the Congress of the United States, and if the Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid it shall be covered into the Treasury.

Sec. 17. That if any portion of the moneys received by the custodian for vocational education of any State under this act, for any given purpose named in this act, shall by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by such State, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation for such education shall be paid to such State. No portion of any moneys appropriated under this act for the benefit of the States shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of lands, or for the support of any religious or privately owned or conducted school or college.

Sec. 18. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall make an annual report to Congress, on or before December first, on the administration

of this act and shall include in such report the reports made by the State boards on the administration of this act by each State and the expenditure of the money allotted to each State.

Approved, February 23, 1917 (39 Stat.L. 929).

ACT OF 1924 EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

AN ACT To extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925,

Sec. 4. The Territory of Hawaii shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917, and any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$30,000, to be available for allotment under such act to the Territory.

Sec. 5. The Territory of Hawaii shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, and any act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$5,000, to be available for allotment under such act to the Territory.

Approved, March 10, 1924 (43 Stat.L. 18).

ACT OF 1925 PROVIDING FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

AN ACT To provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, the sum of \$500,000, and for each year thereafter, for four years, a sum exceeding by \$500,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year. One-half of such sum shall be allotted to the States and Territories in the proportion that their farm population bears to the total farm population of the United States, exclusive of the insular possessions, according to the United States census last preceding the end of the fiscal year in which any such allotment is to be made, and shall be used for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects in such States and Territories. The remaining half of such sums shall be allotted to the States and Territories in the proportion that their rural population bears to the total rural population of the United States, exclusive of the insular possessions, according to the United States census last preceding the end of the fiscal year in which any such allotment is to be made, and shall be used for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors, development and improvement of home economics subjects in such States and Territories.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000 annually to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the act approved February 23, 1917, as amended October 6, 1917.

Sec. 3. The appropriations made by this act shall be in addition to, and shall be subject to the same conditions and limitations as, the appropriations

made by the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and in the trades and industries; to provide cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditures," approved February 23, 1917, except that the appropriation made by this act for home economics shall be subject to the conditions and limitations applicable to the appropriation for agricultural purposes under such an act of February 23, 1917, with the exception of that part of section 10 thereof which requires directed or supervised practice for at least six months per year; and that the appropriations available to the Federal Board for Vocational Education for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, which, in the opinion of the board, are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities.

Approved, February 5, 1929 (45 Stat.L. 1151).

LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

ACT OF 1914 PROVIDING FOR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

[Smith-Lever Act]

AN ACT To provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts" (Twelfth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and three), and of the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and seventeen and chapter eight hundred and forty-one), agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided,* That in any State in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established the appropriations hereinafter made to such State shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such State may direct: *Provided further,* That, pending the inauguration and development of the cooperative extension work herein authorized, nothing in this act shall be construed to discontinue either the farm management work or the farmers' cooperative demonstration work as now conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. That cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of said cooperative agricultural extension work and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same, there is permanently appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$480,000 for each year, \$10,000 of which shall be paid annually, in the manner hereinafter provided, to each State which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That payments of such installments of the appropriations hereinafter made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent, be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treas-

ary; *Provided further*, That there is also appropriated an additional sum of \$600,000 for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and for each year thereafter for seven years a sum exceeding by \$300,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year, and for each year thereafter there is permanently appropriated for each year the sum of \$4,100,000 in addition to the sum of \$480,000 hereinbefore provided; *Provided further*, That before the funds herein appropriated shall become available to any college for any fiscal year plans for the work to be carried on under this act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such additional sums shall be used only for the purposes hereinafter stated, and shall be allotted annually to each State by the Secretary of Agriculture and paid in the manner hereinbefore provided, in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the next preceding Federal census; *Provided further*, That no payment out of the additional appropriations herein provided shall be made in any year to any State until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such State, or provided by State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the State, for the maintenance of the cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That the sums hereby appropriated for extension work shall be paid in equal semiannual payments on the first day of January and July of each year by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the warrant of the Secretary of Agriculture, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the treasurer or other officer of the State duly authorized by the laws of the State to receive the same; and such officer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received during the previous fiscal year, and of its disbursement, on forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State for the support and maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work, as provided in this act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said State to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State, and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in colleges, promoting agricultural trains, or any other purpose not specified in this act, and not more than five per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of publications. It shall be the duty of each of said colleges annually, on or before the first day of January, to make to the governor of the State in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in the direction of extension work as defined in this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work under this act, and the amount which it is entitled to receive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold a certificate from any State of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the expiration of the Congress next succeeding a session of the legislature of any State from which a certificate has been withheld, in order that the State may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all of the States receiving the benefits of this act, and also whether the appropriation of any State has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

Sec. 8. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved, May 8, 1914 (38 Stat.L. 372).

ACT OF 1928 PROVIDING FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

[Capper-Ketcham Act]

AN ACT To provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the act entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same, the sum of \$950,000 for each year, \$20,000 of which shall be paid annually, in the manner hereinafter provided, to each State and the Territory of Hawaii which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this act. The payment of such installments of the appropriations hereinbefore made as shall become due to any State or Territory before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent, be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and for each year thereafter, the sum of \$500,000. The additional sums appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, except that (1) at least 80 per centum of all appropriations under this act shall be utilized for the payment of salaries of extension agents in counties of the several States to further develop the cooperative extension system in agriculture and home economics with men, women, boys, and girls; (2) funds available to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii under the terms of this act shall be so expended that the extension agents appointed under the provisions shall be men and women in fair and just proportions; (3) the restriction on the use of these funds for the promotion of agricultural trains shall not apply.

Sec. 2. The sums appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, or sums otherwise annually appropriated for cooperative agricultural extension work.

Approved, May 22, 1928 (45 Stat.L. 711).

ACT OF 1928 EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION AND EXTENSION ACTS TO HAWAII

AN ACT To extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, the Territory of Hawaii shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the act entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto," approved March 2, 1887, as amended and supplemented, and of the act entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914, and of acts supplementary thereto; *Provided*, That the experiment station so established shall be conducted jointly and in collaboration with the existing Federal

experiment station in Hawaii in enlarging and expanding the work of the said Federal station on cooperative plans approved by the Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall coordinate the work of the Territorial station with that of the Federal station and of the United States Department of Agriculture in the islands: *Provided further*, That the Territory of Hawaii shall make provisions for such additional buildings and permanent equipment as may be necessary for the development of the work.

Sec. 2. To carry into effect the above provisions for extending to Hawaii the benefits of the act of March 2, 1887, and supplementary acts in the order and amounts designated by these acts, the following sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated in addition to the amounts appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for use in Hawaii: \$15,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930; \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931; \$22,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932; \$24,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933; \$26,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934; \$28,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935; \$30,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936; \$50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937; \$60,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938; \$70,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939; \$80,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940; and \$90,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and thereafter a sum equal to that provided for each State and Territory for agricultural experiment stations established under the act of March 2, 1887.

Sec. 3. The permanent annual appropriations provided for in section 3 of said act of May 8, 1914, and of acts supplementary thereto are hereby authorized to be increased by an amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this act but without diminishing or increasing the amount which any State is entitled to under the provisions of said act of May 8, 1914, and of acts supplementary thereto.

Approved May 16, 1928 (45 Stat.L. 571).

ACT OF 1929 EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF THE HATCH ACT AND THE SMITH-LEVER ACT TO THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

AN ACT To extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Hawaii

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following acts, to wit, an act entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto," approved March 2, 1887, as amended and supplemented, and known as the Hatch Act; and an act entitled "An act to provide for cooperative extension work between the agricultural colleges in the United States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914, and known as the Smith-Lever Act, be and the same are hereby extended to the Territory of Alaska: *Provided*, That no appropriations shall be made under this act until annually estimated as to funds and amounts by the Secretary of Agriculture; the estimates to be based upon his determination of the ability of the Territory of Alaska to make effective use of the funds.

With the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, agricultural experiment substations, to the number of not more than two, may be maintained under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

Approved, February 23, 1929 (45 Stat.L. 1256).

ACT OF 1931 EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION AND EXTENSION ACTS TO PUERTO RICO

AN ACT To coordinate the agricultural-experiment-station work and to extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the Territory of Puerto Rico shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the act entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto," approved March 2, 1887, as amended and supplemented, and of the act

entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914, and of acts supplementary thereto: *Provided*, That the experiment station so established shall be connected with the College of Agriculture of the University of Puerto Rico and it shall be conducted jointly and in collaboration with the existing Federal experiment station in Puerto Rico in enlarging and expanding the work of the said Federal station on cooperative plans approved by the Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall coordinate the work of the Territorial stations with that of the Federal station and of the United States Department of Agriculture in the island: *Provided further*, That the several experiment stations now conducted by the insular government shall be transferred to and coordinated with the experiment station of the College of Agriculture of the University of Puerto Rico, together with whatever funds that are available for the support of the same, and the Secretary of Agriculture may at his discretion transfer such land, buildings, and equipment as he may deem necessary to the experiment station of the College of Agriculture of the University of Puerto Rico: *Provided further*, That the Territory of Puerto Rico shall make provision for such additional buildings and permanent equipment as may be necessary for the development of the work.

Sec. 2. To carry into effect the above provisions for extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the act of March 2, 1887, and supplementary acts in the order and amounts designated by these acts, the following sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated in addition to the amounts appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for use in Puerto Rico: \$15,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933; \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934; \$25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935; \$30,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936; \$35,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937; \$40,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938; \$45,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939; \$50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940; \$60,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941; \$70,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942; \$80,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943; and \$90,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and thereafter a sum equal to that provided for each State and Territory for agricultural experiment stations established under the act of March 2, 1887.

Sec. 3. The permanent annual appropriations provided for in section 3 of said act of May 8, 1914, and of acts supplementary thereto are hereby authorized to be increased by an amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, but without diminishing or increasing the amount to which any State or the Territory of Hawaii is entitled under the provisions of said act of May 8, 1914, and of acts supplementary thereto: *Provided*, That for the fiscal year 1933 the total amount available to the Territory of Puerto Rico under the terms of the act of May 8, 1914, shall be \$50,000, this amount to be increased by \$10,000 annually, or such part thereof as may be necessary, until the total to which Puerto Rico is entitled under the provisions of this act is reached. Participation in other Federal appropriations for cooperative extension work, including those authorized by the act of May 22, 1928, shall be at such times and in such amounts as shall be estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture and appropriated by the Congress.

Approved, March 4, 1931.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXTENSION WORK, 1932-33

Extract from an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND ALASKA FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

For cooperative agricultural extension work, to be allotted, paid, and expended in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions and under the same supervision as the additional appropriations made by the act of May 8, 1914 (U.S.C., title 7, secs. 341-348), entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862 (U.S.C., title 7, secs. 301-308), and of acts supplementary thereto, and the

United States Department of Agriculture," \$1,580,000; and all sums appropriated by this act for use for demonstration or extension work within any State shall be used and expended in accordance with plans mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the proper officials of the college in such State which receives the benefits of said act of May 8, 1914: *Provided*, That of the above appropriation not more than \$300,000 shall be expended for purposes other than salaries of county agents.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1892 (U.S.C., title 7, secs. 301-308), and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture" approved May 22, 1928 (U.S.C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska," approved February 23, 1929 (U.S.C., Supp. V, title 7, sec. 356c), \$12,000.

Additional cooperative agricultural extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work, including employment of specialists in economies and marketing, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made hereunder until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purpose.

In all payments to States, Hawaii, and Alaska for agricultural extension work, \$4,072,000.

SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For farmers' cooperative demonstration work, including special suggestions of plans and methods for more effective dissemination of the results of the work of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations and of improved methods of agricultural practice, at farmers' institutes and in agricultural instruction, and for such work on Government reclamation projects, and for personal services in the city of Washington and elsewhere, supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$1,433,320: *Provided*, That the expense of such service shall be defrayed from this appropriation and such cooperative funds as may be voluntarily contributed by State, county, and municipal agencies, associations of farmers, and individual farmers, universities, colleges, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, other local associations of business men, business organizations, and individuals within the State.

COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY

For cooperation with appropriate officials of the various States or with other suitable agencies to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelter belts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops under the provisions of section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (U.S.C., title 16, secs. 564-570), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$89,850.

Section 5 of the act approved June 7, 1924 (U.S.C., title 16, secs. 564-570) reads as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed, in cooperation with appropriate officials of the various States, or, in his discretion, with other suitable agencies, to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelter belts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber

crops: *Provided*, That, except for preliminary investigations, the amount expended by the Federal Government under this section in cooperation with any State or other cooperating agency during any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount expended by the State or other cooperating agency for the same purpose during the same fiscal year. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of this section.

FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

The following table shows the amounts of Federal extension funds available to the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933:

Federal funds available for extension work in each State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for fiscal year 1933-1933

State	Smith-Lever	Supplementary	Capper-Kelcham	Additional cooperative	Farmers' cooperative demonstrations	Clarke-McNary
Alabama	\$154,801.59	\$55,617.93	\$37,600.61	\$20,000	\$28,975	\$1,960
Arizona	31,765.79	8,354.99	22,648.99	11,000	12,500	.....
Arkansas	122,108.12	43,622.98	33,618.09	10,000	17,100	1,960
California	23,538.08	44,250.32	34,034.91	10,000	17,100	1,960
Colorado	49,801.71	15,065.31	34,774.15	15,000	23,400	.....
Connecticut	46,105.41	13,885.93	34,396.81	7,000	8,500	1,960
Delaware	18,778.47	3,399.70	21,098.36	.....	8,500	.....
Florida	63,968.10	20,716.14	25,555.74	25,500	16,500	1,960
Georgia	163,350.49	26,864.95	38,628.15	47,000	33,100	1,960
Idaho	34,086.55	5,236.64	22,919.82	13,000	20,800	1,960
Illinois	161,972.65	68,338.05	38,460.78	31,000	10,600	1,960
Indiana	119,867.45	42,185.11	33,349.72	26,000	10,000	1,960
Iowa	123,632.99	43,619.03	33,863.49	27,000	12,000	1,960
Kansas	97,964.22	33,962.59	30,627.72	26,500	10,500	.....
Kentucky	148,308.76	33,091.05	36,800.97	31,000	28,600	.....
Louisiana	106,000.81	37,984.89	11,734.46	22,500	29,550	1,960
Maine	46,265.14	13,918.86	24,404.07	10,000	16,500	.....
Maryland	60,023.83	19,202.00	28,076.61	17,000	15,000	.....
Massachusetts	41,857.37	12,226.74	25,800.85	8,500	17,100	1,960
Michigan	127,335.54	45,940.29	34,283.26	22,000	9,200	1,960
Minnesota	109,516.16	38,200.16	32,088.66	28,000	13,100	1,960
Mississippi	137,263.81	48,962.86	33,462.93	29,000	35,450	1,960
Missouri	164,856.66	31,768.94	36,361.63	34,000	12,500	.....
Montana	37,163.24	10,426.89	33,290.63	21,000	10,400	.....
Nebraska	77,941.18	26,070.83	28,233.11	23,200	16,800	1,960
Nevada	14,511.31	1,654.93	20,622.71	16,000	13,700	.....
New Hampshire	24,625.77	5,620.76	21,778.72	7,000	14,950	1,960
New Jersey	63,684.90	20,530.65	26,497.04	12,500	12,600	1,960
New Mexico	24,110.90	9,265.19	22,628.39	10,000	17,500	.....
New York	167,895.62	60,417.71	39,119.53	23,000	10,000	1,960
North Carolina	189,816.49	66,024.13	31,843.08	21,000	29,650	1,960
North Dakota	38,224.86	16,966.09	25,251.93	29,000	22,000	1,500
Ohio	172,678.88	62,358.30	39,797.02	20,000	9,750	1,750
Oklahoma	129,035.95	46,037.72	34,588.49	28,000	28,250	.....
Oregon	45,350.36	13,569.55	24,294.16	19,500	23,000	.....
Pennsylvania	245,991.96	90,867.62	48,666.97	10,000	.....	1,500
Rhode Island	13,995.32	1,822.28	20,481.63	.....	6,650	.....
South Carolina	114,198.62	39,994.11	32,656.37	27,000	20,000	.....
South Dakota	106,452.42	32,200.13	33,916.80	34,000	30,640	1,960
Tennessee	141,030.19	50,297.10	30,916.80	34,000	30,640	1,960
Texas	271,704.69	104,457.68	51,790.40	28,000	17,750	1,300
Utah	28,405.68	7,094.42	22,253.37	13,000	10,000	1,960
Vermont	28,347.46	7,042.84	22,228.74	11,000	16,500	1,960
Virginia	134,633.65	45,940.42	33,000.00	33,000	31,150	1,800
Washington	61,715.02	19,831.27	26,282.05	16,000	20,600	.....
West Virginia	194,287.50	36,108.10	31,433.61	10,000	15,400	1,960
Wisconsin	115,521.08	40,668.21	32,818.10	29,500	9,400	1,960
Wyoming	21,843.48	4,546.23	21,438.68	11,000	16,850	1,500
Alaska	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	26,095.07	6,178.47	21,955.21	.....	4,600	1,500
Puerto Rico	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960
Total	4,668,965.67	1,580,000.00	1,480,000.00	988,200	909,175	62,310

RULINGS ON THE USE OF EXTENSION FUNDS

AGENCIES TO HANDLE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES

The following item regarding contributions of public and private agencies to enterprises involving cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, contained in the agricultural appropriation act of 1919, applies to all funds used for cooperative extension work.

"That hereafter in carrying on the activities of the Department of Agriculture involving cooperation with State, county and municipal agencies, associations of farmers, individual farmers, universities, colleges, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other local associations of business men, business organizations, and individuals within the State, Territory, district, or insular possession in which such activities are to be carried on, moneys contributed from such outside sources, except in the case of the authorized activities of the Forest Service, shall be paid only through the Secretary of Agriculture or through State, county or municipal agencies, or local farm bureaus or like organizations, cooperating for the purpose with the Secretary of Agriculture."

AGRICULTURAL TRAINS

Expenses connected with exhibits and demonstrations on railroad cars or trains run in cooperation with railroads or other agencies and salaries of persons connected therewith must not be paid from Smith-Lever funds. An agricultural train is a train carrying speakers with or without apparatus or exhibit materials and making stops at stations along the railroad line at which addresses on agricultural subjects are delivered or exhibits shown on the train or in its immediate vicinity. This prohibition does not apply to cars used by the college to transport demonstration material for use by extension agents at meetings held in different parts of the State, and does not apply to Capper-Ketcham funds.

CARING FOR ANIMALS BELONGING TO CLUB MEMBERS

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used for feeding and caring for animals belonging to club members, even when such animals are used as exhibits at fairs.

CERTIFICATION—GRAIN, SEED, AND CHICK

Grain, seed, and chick certification work is not considered a proper Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham activity, and the Department will not agree to the use of these funds for these purposes.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used for the purchase, care, or distribution of books which are to be circulated in farming or other communities.

CLUB OR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS—EXPENSES

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used for travel, subsistence, tuition, or other expenses of members of boys' and girls' clubs, farm bureaus, or other organizations or individuals in attending club camps or courses of instruction in schools or colleges, or for making tours of observation or purchasing livestock or other materials.

COLLEGE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used to print or distribute announcements of short or long courses offered by the colleges, programs of college meetings, or other college announcements.

EXTENSION CONFERENCES AND COURSES

Expenses incurred in attending conferences of extension employees within the State to receive information to be used in extension work may be paid from Smith-Lever funds when the employee has received authority from the extension director to attend the conference.

Salaries or expenses of extension agents while taking courses of instruction in schools or colleges must not be paid from Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds.

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds cannot be used for salaries or expenses of lecturers at college courses of instruction, such as short courses held at the colleges.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

The Department will not agree to the use of Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds for correspondence courses unless such courses definitely further an approved project.

DEPARTMENT HEADS—SALARIES

College officers must not receive any portion of their salary from Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds unless they regularly perform duties pertaining to extension work under approved project agreements or plans of work setting forth the nature and extent of these duties and the portion of their salaries which is to be paid for their performance.

EQUIPMENT IN COUNTY OFFICES

The Department will not agree to expenditures from Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds for permanent equipment, such as desks, typewriters, etc., for use in county offices, owing to the difficulty of keeping track of such property and settling questions of ownership.

EXHIBITS AT FAIRS

Exhibits prepared for fairs and paid for from Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must be confined to those illustrating definite phases of extension work. Exhibits showing in a general way the equipment and work of the college or experiment station must not be paid for from these funds. These funds must not be used to relieve fair associations of expense for buildings, installation, labor, judging of exhibits, admission fees, etc., which they would otherwise bear, or to pay for exhibits of agricultural or other products or resources of communities, counties, or States. In general, Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds should be sparingly used for exhibit purposes.

FARM BUREAU OFFICIALS—EXPENSES

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used to pay salaries, travel, or other expenses of officials of farm bureaus or other similar organizations incurred in connection with extension work, because such officials are not extension employees.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The department will not agree to the use of Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds for farmers' institutes unless they are planned and conducted in accordance with the terms of approved projects for this purpose.

FEES, ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used to pay a fee to the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

INTEREST ON FEDERAL FUNDS

Comptroller General's decision of January 16, 1933

Interest accruing upon cooperative extension funds of Federal origin belongs to the Federal Government and should be sent to the Federal Treasury through the Federal Extension Service at the end of each fiscal year.

LEGISLATION—INFLUENCING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Section 6 of the third deficiency appropriation act, fiscal year 1919, applies to all Federal funds used for cooperative extension work:

"That hereafter no part of the money appropriated by this or any other act shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or

indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegrams, telephones, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers and employees of the United States from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member of Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

"Any officer or employee of the United States who, after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, is found to have violated or attempted to violate this section, shall be removed by such superior officer from office or employment. Any officer or employee of the United States who violates or attempts to violate this section shall also be guilty of misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

LIMITING SALARIES PAID OUT OF SUPPLEMENTARY AND CAPPER-KETCHAM FUNDS

The paragraph in the agricultural appropriation act approved July 7, 1932, making available \$1,580,000 of Federal funds to supplement the Federal Smith-Lever funds contains the following clause:

"Provided, That of the above appropriation not more than \$300,000 shall be expended for purposes other than salaries of county agents."

In order to carry out the intent of Congress each State should expend not less than 81.1 per cent of its Federal supplementary funds for salaries of county extension agents. These may be either men or women agents.

The Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928, provides:

"That (1) at least 80 per centum of all appropriations under this act shall be utilized for the payment of salaries of extension agents in counties of the several States to further develop the cooperative extension system in agriculture and home economics with men, women, boys, and girls; (2) funds available to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii under the terms of this act shall be so expended that the extension agents appointed under its provisions shall be men and women in fair and just proportions."

These salary limitations do not apply to funds from sources within the States used to offset supplementary and Capper-Ketcham funds.

LOSS OF FUNDS

Section 5 of the Smith-Lever Act provides:

"That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State for the support and maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work, as provided in this act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said State to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State, and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in colleges, promoting agricultural trains, or any other purpose not specified in this act, and not more than five per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of publications."

Where Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds are lost on account of the failure of a bank in which the funds were deposited, or otherwise, or are diminished or misapplied, they shall be replaced by the State and no subsequent apportionment of Federal funds can be made until such replacement. The loss can not be deducted from the next installment from the Government.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used to pay the expenses of musical entertainment given in connection with demonstrations, meetings, or extension schools.

OFFSET FUNDS

Funds from any source used by any State as offset to Federal Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must be used under projects approved by the Secretary of Agriculture for the same purposes and accounted for in the same way as Federal Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds.

PRIZES, UNIFORMS, BADGES, PENNANTS, ETC.

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used for the purchase of uniforms, prizes, badges, pennants, or other insignia used in connection with extension work or for travel in connection with the purchase of such things.

PROCEEDINGS OF ORGANIZATIONS—REPORTS

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used to print or distribute reports of proceedings of farm bureaus, councils of agriculture, or other organizations, even though the subject matter of these proceedings relates wholly to agriculture or home economics.

PUBLICATIONS—CONTENTS

Publications prepared, printed, and distributed with Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must be confined exclusively to those containing "useful and practical information" on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, prepared in form suitable for use in extension work and certified to by the extension director as in "furtherance of the purpose" of the Smith-Lever Act. Reports of experiments, publications intended for use in schools, and the publication of song books, lists of breeders, and other private enterprises should not be paid for from Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds.

RADIO

The United States Department of Agriculture is willing to agree with the colleges on the operation and use of radio equipment from Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds only to the extent that it is used for the definite purpose of extending timely and specific information in agriculture and home economics by the extension service of the college. The sending out of market and weather reports, the announcement of college courses, and the furnishing of musical and other entertainments are not regarded as extension work.

RENT, HEAT, LIGHT, POWER, AND JANITOR SERVICE

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used for rent of college buildings. Charges for heat, light, power, and janitor services made against Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must be based on the actual service rendered to the extension division of the college.

RESERVE FUNDS

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds budgeted as "reserves" or not allotted to any approved project must not be expended for any purpose until the department has approved their use for particular projects.

SABBATIC LEAVE

Applications for leave to pursue study in agriculture and home economics in the interest of approved extension projects where cooperative extension funds are to be used for salary of the extension worker should be submitted to the Department by the State extension director for consideration prior to the beginning of such leave. Leave for travel, recreation, working at home on the farm, or employment in another institution would not be regarded as proper reasons for expenditure of cooperative extension funds for sabbatic leave.

SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.

Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds must not be used for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, or other materials for distribution to farmers or others or for

use in field demonstrations except when it can be clearly shown that provision for such demonstrations could not be made in any other way and that the importance of the demonstration outweighs the obvious disadvantage of such a practice as affecting the principle of self-help which demonstration work should always inculcate.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

A land-grant college designated by the State legislature to receive the benefits of the Smith-Lever Extension Act has no authority to transfer Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds to any cooperative institution or agency and cannot relieve itself by any cooperative agreement from full responsibility for accounting for the use of all such funds or from the direct administration of the cooperative extension work in the State.

TRAVEL OF EXTENSION EMPLOYEES OUT OF STATE

Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds may be used for expenses outside the State:

- (1) In traveling to conferences called jointly by the Federal Extension Service and the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.
- (2) In traveling to conference with officials of the Federal Extension Service.
- (3) In bringing into the State persons to specifically advise extension workers in conference on approved projects.
- (4) When necessary in bringing in persons whose employment is under consideration or in visiting such persons up to a reasonable expense.
- (5) No other expenses for travel outside the State may be charged to these funds, except those which will further in some definite way the work of a regularly approved project.
- (6) Travel outside the State for commercial purposes such as the purchase of livestock, seeds, etc., for individuals or groups of individuals should be borne by those directly benefited and not charged against Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS—RELATIONS

The act of Congress approved May 8, 1914, and supplemental acts thereto, established cooperative agricultural extension work between the Federal Department of Agriculture and State agricultural colleges. Section 2 of that act defines the work as follows:

"Sec. 2. That cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act."

It is thus made clear that the work of the cooperative extension employees, whether county agents, home demonstration agents, boys' and girls' club agents, or other cooperative extension workers, is educational. These extension workers are public teachers paid with money largely raised from all of the people by taxation and are charged with giving instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics. Their work covers the entire rural field, which includes economic production, economic marketing, and the development of better home, community, and social conditions.

As they are public teachers it is not a part of the official duties of extension agents to perform for individual farmers or for organizations the actual operations of production, marketing, or the various activities necessary to the proper conduct of business or social organizations. They may not properly act as organizers for farmers' associations; conduct membership campaigns; solicit membership; edit organization publications; manage cooperative business enterprises; engage in commercial activities; act as financial or business agents, or take part in any of the work of farmers' organizations, or of an individual farmer, which is outside of their duties as defined by the law and by the approved projects governing their work. They are expected, however, to make

available to organizations such information as will be helpful to them and contribute to the success of their work.

The various Federal laws provide that cooperative extension work shall be conducted in such manner as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges. By an agreement between these agencies an extension director located in each State is the representative of both the college and the Department. He submits projects for extension work to the Secretary for approval.

In carrying out these projects the law provides that no Federal Smith-Lever money except \$10,000 per State shall be paid to the States for cooperative extension work until—

"... an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such State, or provided by State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the State, for the maintenance of the cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in this act."

Under a later act provision was made that—

"... moneys contributed from such outside sources ... shall be paid only through the Secretary of Agriculture or through State, county or municipal agencies, or local farm bureaus or like organizations, cooperating for the purpose with the Secretary of Agriculture."

This makes it very clear that the law contemplates cooperation with farmers' organizations willing to cooperate in the work with which the cooperative extension agent is charged. It is the duty of the extension agents to render such assistance whenever possible in his teaching capacity to any agricultural organizations desiring it. Furthermore, the work of these extension agents can be the most effective where it is carried on with organized groups of rural people. It is entirely proper for any agricultural organization desiring to cooperate financially in the work of the extension agents to contribute funds for the support of such work, and these funds may be accepted legally by the extension service of the agricultural colleges and by the Federal Government for work on approved projects.

In short, it is the business of the extension agent to cooperate with all agricultural organizations which desire to cooperate on approved projects. If more than one organization exists in a county, he must cooperate with all fairly and impartially in the educational work in which they are mutually interested.

The Department of Agriculture must necessarily consider in its administration of Federal cooperative extension funds the laws which have been passed by the various State legislatures in accepting these funds and under which agreements have been made with those States for conducting this work. If special provisions relating to the methods of cooperation with agricultural organizations or other agencies are contained in the State laws, which do not conflict with the Federal laws, it is clearly the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to accept such provisions in a cooperative project.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS

Circular letter of the Secretary of Agriculture, February 1, 1929

The authority and the responsibilities of the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with the administration of the Federal acts for agricultural experiment stations and extension work require the keeping of a separate account on the funds under each of the acts, supported by properly approved and certified vouchers in each case.

Hereafter all officers of the Department of Agriculture examining expenditures under the Hatch, Adams, and Purnell Acts, and the Smith-Lever and other extension Acts and offset funds in connection therewith shall examine the original vouchers and subvouchers supporting the entries, except as hereinafter provided.

In the course of such examinations items frequently require explanation which can be given only by the directors and those in immediate charge of projects. Hence the original invoices, vouchers, and subvouchers supporting the accounts must be kept and conveniently filed for ready access at the headquarters of the Experiment Station or the Extension Service, so that in conjunction with the examination of the accounts the necessary conference may be had with directors, project leaders, or others locally in charge.

A few states have inadvertently passed laws which conflict to some extent with these requirements. It is requested that this be remedied as soon as

practicable. For the time being in such cases certified copies of the original vouchers and subvouchers, accompanied by canceled payment checks showing the invoices covered, will be accepted. The originals, however, must be made available for inspection when required.

BANK DEPOSITS OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Comptroller General's letter of March 22, 1933

Custodians within the States of Federal cooperative extension funds are required to keep separate deposit accounts for such Federal funds with the banks in which deposit accounts are maintained. These deposit accounts will at all times show what interest has accrued to the Federal Government on funds deposited with the banks. A proper accounting of interest accruing to the United States should be rendered at the close of each fiscal year so that proper consideration may be given to the allotment of funds to the State, or subdivision of the State handling the funds, for the succeeding fiscal year.

EXTENSION ACCOUNTING

Accounts and vouchers for all funds used in extension work under the Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham Acts should be regularly kept at the college in each State receiving the benefits of these acts. Expenditures from both Federal and other funds which are included in the account for any Federal fiscal year should be confined to those actually made in the maintenance of the extension service during that year. Separate accounts for expenditures of the Federal Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and additional cooperative funds and funds from within the State used to offset Federal funds should be kept in accordance with the provisions of the financial schedules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and should be supported by vouchers approved by the director of extension work or by someone designated by the director.

From whatever source derived, funds which are used to offset Federal Smith-Lever or Capper-Ketcham funds will be subject to the same limitations as regards the character of the expenditures as the Federal funds except that the salary limitations placed by Congress on Federal supplementary and Federal Capper-Ketcham funds do not apply to funds which are used to offset such Federal funds.

Canceled checks showing receipt of payment from cooperative extension funds for all salaries and bills should be available for review by authorized Federal officials upon request.

Vouchers covering expenditures of State funds used as offset should be stamped "State offset funds." Where county funds or farmers' organization funds are used as offset to Federal funds, separate records of such county or farmers' organization funds should be kept at the college, and vouchers covering expenditures of these funds should be stamped "county offset funds" or "farmers' organization offset funds."

To comply with section 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act approved June 7, 1924, separate accounts for expenditures of funds used as offset to Federal farm-forestry funds should be kept at the college, together with the original vouchers or certified copies of such vouchers covering expenditures for farm-forestry extension work, which vouchers should be approved by the director of extension work or by someone designated by the director.

LOCAL ACCOUNTS

Vouchers for expenditures from funds used as offset to Federal funds contributed by counties, local organizations, or individuals should be approved by the director of extension work, as well as by the county officer or other representative of the contributing parties, signed by the payee, and be paid by the county or other local treasurer, who should file a certificate of payment with the director of extension work. The original vouchers, or certified copies, should be on file at the college.

VOUCHERS

The classification in accordance with the headings prescribed by the Department should be indicated on all vouchers or accompanying jackets. Every

voucher should further indicate the fund from which the expenditure is made and the project or projects to which the expenditure relates.

SALARIES OR LABOR

There should be a pay roll or an individual voucher which should indicate the period for which the salary charge is made, the annual rate of salary, general description of duties (grade or title), and should contain the endorsement of the director of extension work. Separate pay rolls or individual vouchers for labor and for salaries should be kept.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Vouchers for travel should give the purpose and dates of each trip and show an itemized account of all railroad and boat fares, automobile, livery, bus, and street-car expenses, payments for subsistence, and miscellaneous items. The voucher should give reference to the authorization to travel and contain the personal signature of the individual paid and the endorsement of the director. There should be vouchers showing the purchases of mileage books and sub-vouchers showing how and when the mileage was used. Expenses for supplies and other material should not be included in travel accounts unless such expenses are incidental to travel.

OTHER EXPENSES

(Supplies and miscellaneous)

There should be an itemized account of all supplies and miscellaneous articles purchased, and the vouchers should indicate when the goods were received and the date of payment, and should bear the signature of the payee and endorsement of the director. A detailed invoice should be filed whenever a voucher check is used.

ACCOUNTING BY PROJECTS

A separate account should be kept for each project under each fund from which paid.

All salary and expenses of a person *regularly* carrying on a definite type of extension work are chargeable to the project covering that type of work and not to a project to which he may be temporarily assigned. The vouchers should be classified according to the projects as actually approved by the department.

Project—Administration.—Expenditures reported under "Administration" should include the salary and expenses of the director and other persons employed in the central office, but the salaries and expenses of State agents or State leaders of special lines of work and the clerical force exclusively employed in such work should be charged to the particular line of work in which they are engaged and not to administration.

Project—Publications and publicity.—Expenditures under this project may include the cost of preparing, editing, printing, and distributing all matter containing information on agriculture and home economics intended for extension purposes.

The account, however, must be kept in such a way as to show clearly just how much is spent for printing and distribution of publications, for which Congress has provided that not more than 5 percent of Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds shall be used. Expenditures under this 5 percent limitation include the cost of printing bulletins, reports, circulars, etc., and the envelopes in which they are mailed and the salary or labor and other expenses in connection with mailing and distributing such publications.

Any expenses for mailing-room labor should be charged to this project under the proper head, "Labor" (0112). Similarly, envelopes used in mailing out publications should be charged to this project under the heading "Supplies" (02).

The printing of any material not chargeable to this project should be charged to the project concerned, that is, the printing of letterheads, report forms, record books, etc., things not regarded as publicity or the distribution

of information, should be charged to the administration project or to the particular project concerned.

Project—County agricultural work.—This should include all salaries and clerical and other expenses of county agricultural agents and their supervising officers.

Project—County home demonstration work.—Under this project should be included all expenditures for county home demonstration agents and their supervising officers.

Project—Extension dairying.—The salaries and expenses of the extension dairymen and their clerical assistants should be charged to this project.

Project—Boys' club work.—If this work is carried on through a separate State leader and district and county agents, there should be a separate account covering the expenses of such agents.

Project—Girls' club work.—If this work is carried on through a separate State leader and district and county agents, there should be a separate account covering the expenses of such agents.

Separate projects and accounts should be set up for each line of work requiring the time of at least one person.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXTENSION ACCOUNTS

The scheme for classification of extension accounts by items of expense provides for nine ledger headings (with numerical symbols) as follows:

01. **Personal services.**—Under this ledger heading are grouped all expenditures for services of employees engaged in cooperative extension work.

02. **Supplies and materials.**—In this group are included those articles or things which when applied to the use to which they are adapted are consumed, or if not consumed, are not to be held for return or specific account by the person to whom issued for use.

05. **Communication service.**—Under this heading are grouped those expenditures incurred in connection with the transmission of messages.

06. **Travel expenses.**—Under this heading are grouped all expenditures incurred in connection with travel, including subsistence while in travel status.

07. **Transportation of things (service).**—Under this heading are grouped those expenditures incurred in connection with the carrying of things. It includes freight and incidental charges, express, parcel post, and local transportation such as drayage.

08. **Printing, binding, etc.**—Under this heading are grouped all expenditures for contractual services, such as job printing, engraving, lithographing, binding, photographing, and duplicating incurred in issuing publications on extension work.

10. **Furnishing of heat, light, power, water, and electricity (service).**—These are contractual services for keeping the buildings heated or provided with light, power, water, or electricity.

30. **Equipment.**—Under this heading are grouped those expenditures made in the purchasing or in the production of things which are adapted to continuing use; for example, under this item would be charged typewriters.

Miscellaneous:

1100. Rent of buildings.

1373. Laundry and towel service.

1280. Repairs to equipment.

1380. Special and miscellaneous expenses not elsewhere provided for.

In the majority of cases the classification of individual entries will be apparent, and no suggestion is needed. In the case of a considerable number of items, however, questions have arisen from time to time and considerable diversity of practice has been noted. The following list has accordingly been prepared to serve as a guide in this matter, and while in no sense complete it will often suggest the classification of other items not enumerated.

It is recognized that in several instances the classification suggested is a more or less arbitrary one, and that the items might with propriety be placed under other headings. Rarely would two persons classify an entire account exactly the same in all particulars. These suggestions will, however, enable greater uniformity and thus make the extension accounts more readily comparable when reviewed or tabulated for publication.

Classification of items of expenditures from cooperative extension funds

Item	Symbol	Item	Symbol
Absorbers, shock, automobile.....	30	Clocks.....	30
Absorbers, shock, typewriter.....	02	Cloth for garments.....	02
Adding machines.....	30	Club record books.....	10
Addressographs or other addressing machines.....	30	Coal.....	10
Advertising (traders, notices, etc.).....	11	Coat trees.....	30
Assistant State agents or leaders—salaries.....	01115	Copyholders.....	30
Assistant State agents or leaders—travel.....	06015	Compasses.....	30
Asorters.....	30	Containers.....	30
Auditing accounts.....	01115	Cookers, fires or steam-pressure.....	30
Automobiles.....	30	Cooking utensils.....	30
Automobile accessories.....	30	Coolers, milk and water.....	30
Automobile—drivers' licenses.....	1380	Copying machines.....	30
Automobile—garage charges.....	06	Cord, electric.....	30
Automobile guides.....	1380	Costumers.....	30
Automobile insurance.....	1380	Cots and couches.....	01115
Automobile licenses.....	1380	County extension agents—salaries.....	060025
Automobile repairs.....	1280	County extension agents—travel.....	060025
Automobile robes.....	30	Covers, notebook.....	02
Awnings, window.....	30	Crayons.....	02
Bags.....	02	Cupboards.....	30
Balopins.....	30	Cupboards.....	30
Barometers.....	30	Curtains.....	30
Baskets.....	02	Cuspidors.....	30
Baths, personal.....	06	Cuts, hairlines, etc., for illustrating publications.....	08
Batteries (storage).....	30	Cylinders, automobile.....	1280
Beekeeper's supplies.....	30	Cylinders, wax, for dictaphone use.....	02
Binding device.....	30	Delinascopes.....	30
Black boards.....	30	Desks.....	30
Blotting.....	02	Dictaphones.....	30
Boards, drawing.....	30	Directors and assistant directors—salaries.....	01114
Boards of employees temporarily in field.....	06	Directors and assistant directors—travel.....	060014
Board of laborers, when part of wages.....	0112	District supervising agents—salaries.....	01115
Bookcases.....	30	District supervising agents—travel.....	060015
Bookshelves.....	30	Doorchecks.....	30
Books, reference.....	30	Drawing boards.....	30
Books, stenographic or memorandum.....	30	Drawing instruments.....	30
Boxes.....	30	Drays.....	30
Brief cases.....	30	Duplicators.....	30
Brushes.....	02	Dusters.....	30
Buckets.....	02	Electrical supplies.....	02
Buildings, small, for demonstration purposes.....	30	Electric power.....	10
Bulbs, electric.....	02	Envelops moisteners.....	30
Bulletin cases.....	30	Envelopes.....	02
Bulletins.....	08	Equipment—repairs.....	1280
Bunting.....	02	Erudicator, ink.....	30
Burners, alcohol or oil.....	02	Erasers, typewriter, steel, art-gum.....	02
Cabinets, filing, letter, stationery, storage.....	30	Exhibit material, bunting, checkered, etc.....	02
Calculating and computing machines.....	30	Express.....	07
Calendars, desk.....	29	Extension editors—salaries.....	01124
Camera cases.....	30	Extension publications.....	08
Camera lenses.....	30	Extinguishers, fire.....	02
Cameras.....	30	Eyeglasses.....	02
Camera stands.....	30	Fans, electric.....	30
Cameras.....	30	Figures, steel.....	02
Canning exhibits.....	30	Files.....	02
Cans, tin.....	02	Film and paper.....	02
Chairs, automobile.....	30	Finger cots.....	02
Carpet.....	30	Flashlights.....	30
Carriage.....	07	Flowerpots.....	30
Cases, card-index, transfer, and other.....	30	Folding machines.....	30
Chairs, automobile.....	30	Fountains, drinking.....	30
Chairs.....	07	Frames, exhibit.....	02
Charts, club.....	02	Fright.....	07
Charts.....	02	Fuel.....	10
Charwomen—wages.....	0112	Fumigations.....	30
Chesscloth.....	02	Gasoline for automobile and motor cycles.....	06
Chickens, dressed for demonstration.....	02	Gasoline for heat.....	10
Chicken houses, model.....	30	Gasoline for trucks.....	07
Chicken wire.....	30	Glasses, magnifying.....	02
Churns.....	30	Gluers.....	02
Circulars.....	30	Groceries.....	02
Clerks—salaries.....	01115	Guides, file.....	02
Clip cups.....	02	Gummed labels.....	30
Clippings from press service.....	02	Clips.....	30

Classification of items of expenditures from cooperative extension funds—Con.

Item	Symbol	Item	Symbol
Hairtrucks.....	30	Padlocks.....	30
Heat.....	30	Paints.....	02
Heaters.....	30	Paintbrushes.....	30
Heliocopes.....	30	Painters—wages.....	0112
Hods, coal.....	30	Paper, blueprints.....	02
Hoists, bag.....	30	Paper, letterheads, computing, man- fold, carbon, wrapping.....	02
Hose.....	30	Parcel post—chicken.....	07
Hotbed mashes.....	30	Partitions, movable.....	02
Household equipment.....	30	Paste.....	02
Hydrometers.....	30	Pencils.....	02
Ice.....	02	Penholders.....	02
Ice boxes.....	30	Pens.....	02
Incubators.....	30	Pens, fountain.....	02
Index cards.....	02	Pen traps.....	02
Ink.....	02	Periodicals.....	30
Insect boxes and cages.....	30	Photographic equipment.....	02
Insecticides.....	30	Photographic supplies, films, plates, paper developers, etc.....	02
Instruments, drawing.....	30	Picture films.....	02
Janitors—monthly wages.....	0112	Picture frames.....	30
Jardinieres.....	02	Pins.....	02
Jars.....	02	Placards.....	30
Jugs.....	30	Plata glass for table.....	30
Keys.....	02	Plaster scales.....	02
Kitchen equipment.....	30	Polishing floors.....	0112
Labor.....	0112	Ponchos, rubber.....	05
Lamps, desk and household.....	30	Postage.....	05
Lanterns.....	30	Postal guides.....	30
Lantern slides.....	30	Posters giving information on agricul- ture and home economics.....	08
Laundry.....	30	Post-office box rent.....	05
Lawn mowers.....	1273	Poultry buildings, portable.....	30
Lenses for cameras and microscopes.....	30	Press-plate service.....	08
Less holders.....	30	Pressure cookers.....	30
Less magnifiers.....	30	Presolite gas tanks.....	30
Lettering sets.....	02	Printing-press equipment.....	30
Letter openers.....	02	Punches, paper.....	30
Letters, steel.....	02	Radio equipment.....	30
Library supplies.....	02	Railroad guides.....	30
Lifters, cat.....	30	Reels, hose.....	30
Lights, electric.....	10	Refrigerators.....	30
Light plants for use in operation of mo- tion pictures.....	30	Rent.....	11
Line-a-time machines.....	30	Repairs to equipment.....	1280
Lithetum.....	30	Ribbons for typewriter, adding machine, stenotype.....	02
Lockers.....	30	Rubber bands, stamp, eraser.....	02
Locks.....	30	Rugs.....	30
Lumber.....	02	Rules, slide.....	02
Machines.....	30	Rulers.....	02
Magazine drawing tables.....	30	Safes, steel.....	30
Magalliers.....	0112	Sample bag or chicken houses.....	30
Mailing bulletins.....	02	Scales.....	02
Mailing tubes.....	02	Scalps.....	30
Manifold carbon.....	30	Scratch pads.....	30
Maps.....	30	Screens, window.....	30
Masking clippers.....	02	Sealers for tin cans.....	30
Medicines.....	02	Sectional filing furniture.....	30
Membership fees in list of subscriptions.....	02	Settees.....	30
Memorandum books.....	02	Sewing machines.....	30
Memorandum pads.....	02	Shades, window.....	30
Microscopes.....	02	Sharpeners.....	30
Mimeograph stands and motors.....	02	Shelving, portable.....	30
Mimeograph supplies.....	02	Shipping boxes.....	02
Mimeoscopes.....	02	Shipping labels.....	02
Mirrors.....	02	Sigs, demonstration.....	30
Motion-picture films.....	30	Sinks, demonstration.....	02
Motion-picture machines.....	30	Small sundries.....	30
Multigraphs.....	30	Spool-o-wire machines.....	30
Neostyris.....	30	Sprayers.....	30
Newspaper clippings.....	06	Spraying apparatus.....	30
Nozales.....	30	Sprinklers.....	02
Numbering machines.....	30	Stamp pads.....	30
Office safes.....	10	Stands for mimeograph.....	30
Oil for beating.....	02	Stands for typewriter, etc.....	30
Oil lubricating.....	30	Stamping machines.....	01115
Oil stoves.....	30	State and district supervising agents— salaries.....	000015
		State and district supervising agents— travel.....	000015

Classification of items of expenditures from cooperative extension funds—Con.

Item	Symbol	Item	Symbol
Steeleyards.....	30	Tool cases.....	30
Stencils.....	02	Towels.....	02
Stenographers—salaries.....	01115	Trays.....	30
Stenographers.....	30	Trucks.....	30
Stenopodium.....	30	Tubing.....	02
Storage cabinets.....	30	Tumblers.....	30
Stoves, gasoline, coal, and wood.....	30	Twine.....	02
Subject-matter specialists or agents— travel.....	011124	Type.....	02
Subject-matter specialists or agents— travel.....	060024	Typewriters.....	30
Subscriptions to papers or magazines.....	30	Umbrella stands.....	30
Suitcases for demonstration purposes.....	30	Vacuum cleaners.....	30
Tables.....	30	Vacuum sealers for fruit jars.....	30
Tape, gummed cloth or transparent.....	02	Vessels for fireless cooker.....	30
Telegraph.....	05	Veterinary equipment.....	30
Telephone.....	05	Visible indexes.....	30
Testing outfit—Babcock milk tester.....	30	Wardrobes.....	30
Trust seal tester, etc.....	30	Washstands.....	30
Thermometers.....	02	Water coolers.....	30
Thumb tacks.....	06	Wheelbarrows.....	02
Tires and tubes.....	30	Wine.....	02
Tools.....	30		

FREE MAILING PRIVILEGE

Provision of the act of June 30, 1914, making appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture for the year ended June 30, 1915

All correspondence, bulletins, and reports for the furtherance of the purposes of the act approved May eighth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," may be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General, from time to time, may prescribe, by such college officer or other person connected with the extension department of such college as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate to the Postmaster General (38 Stat.L. 415, 438).

In a letter to the Secretary of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated April 28, 1915, the Postmaster General ruled that the above proviso "is regarded as permanent legislation."

REGULATIONS AND RULINGS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1924, contains the following section:

491. All correspondence, bulletins, and reports for the furtherance of the purposes of the act approved May 8, 1914, (see paragraph 2 of this section), entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," may be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General from time to time may prescribe, by such college officer or other person connected with the extension department of such college as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate to the Postmaster General. (Act of June 30, 1914.)

2. There may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862 * * * (12 Stat. 508), and the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 417), agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department

of Agriculture. * * * Cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or residents in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise. (Act of May 8, 1914.)

3. Upon designation to the Postmaster General by the Secretary of Agriculture of a college officer or other person connected with the extension department of a State agricultural college receiving the benefits of the act of July 2, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto, by whom the correspondence, bulletins, and reports mentioned in paragraph 1 of this section are to be transmitted, the Third Assistant Postmaster General shall authorize the postmaster at the post office where the extension department of such college is located to accept from the officer or person so designated such correspondence, bulletins, and reports for free transmission in the mails.

4. In the upper left corner of the envelope or wrapper containing such correspondence, bulletins, or reports shall be printed over the words "Free—Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work—Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914," the name of the agricultural college and the name of the post office at which the matter is to be accepted free, followed by the name and title of the college officer or person designated to transmit such matter, and in the upper right corner the words "Penalty for private use to avoid payment of postage, \$300." The designated college officer or person is not authorized to furnish such envelopes for use as return envelopes by individuals or concerns from whom replies are requested.

5. Only such correspondence, bulletins, and reports as are for the furtherance of the purposes of the act of May 8, 1914, set forth in paragraph 2 of this section, and are mailed at the authorized post office by the college officer or other person duly designated may be transmitted free under the provisions of this section. All such correspondence, etc., to be entitled to free transmission, must be conducted under the name of such designated college officer or person. Correspondence with autograph signature may be mailed sealed, but all other matter shall be presented unsealed.

6. When in doubt as to whether any particular matter presented for mailing under the provisions of this section is entitled to be transmitted free, the postmaster shall submit a sample to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, and pending decision may dispatch the matter if the sender makes a deposit to cover the postage at the proper rate. The deposit will be refunded if the matter is held to be entitled to free transmission.

USE OF THE PENALTY PRIVILEGE BY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION EMPLOYEES

As promulgated by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, March 1, 1926

1. The law, embodied in section 485, Postal Laws and Regulations, restricts the use of penalty envelopes to "officers of the United States Government" solely for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States." As employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, cooperative extension agents, such as county agents, county home demonstration agents, county club leaders or agents, and the State leaders of such agents, farm management demonstrators, and farm forestry agents, are officers of the United States Government and are entitled to use penalty envelopes in sending matter in the mails free of postage in pursuance of their duties as employees of the Department of Agriculture.

2. The fundamental viewpoint to be considered is that such employees have the right to use penalty envelopes, cards, or labels only because they are employees of the United States Department of Agriculture. They should exercise the penalty privilege only for matters arising in connection with those extension enterprises which are covered by the terms of their commissions from the Department of Agriculture. Such persons may not use penalty envelopes, cards, or labels to transmit free in the mails matters sent in behalf of the agencies or institutions (such as the State department or college of agriculture, farm bureau, etc.) with which the United States Department of Agriculture is cooperating and on which such agencies or institutions should properly pay postage.

3. All matter mailed free by cooperative extension employees should bear a heading which clearly indicates the participation of the United States Department

ment of Agriculture in the work undertaken. The approved form for such heading is as follows, and may be adapted to meet the needs of each State and county:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ECONOMICS STATE OF (MASSACHUSETTS)

State Agricultural College,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
(Other State or county organization)
Cooperating.

Extension Service,
County Agent Work,
(Springfield, Mass.)

4. Section 485, Postal Laws and Regulations, prescribes the particular indicia which shall appear on penalty envelopes. Those furnished by the Department of Agriculture for use by its employees in cooperative extension work bear the following indicia:

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Extension Service
Office of Cooperative Extension Work,
Washington, D. C.

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid
Payment of Postage, \$300.

Official Business

No other matter, such as an employee's local return card, etc., should be added, but the envelopes should be used as furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

5. Matter to be mailed free by agricultural extension employees should consist, in the main, of the giving of instructions and demonstrations in agriculture and home economics, imparting information in regard thereto, announcing meetings called by the employees for such purposes, and otherwise promoting cooperative extension work as a Federal project. This embraces matter such as the following:

(a) Bulletins, pamphlets, etc., issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) Official correspondence with the Department of Agriculture, leaders or directors within the State, supervising agents and other field employees of that department engaged in similar work, relating entirely to official business for which the sender received the Federal appointment.

(c) Letters of instruction to farmers who are carrying on demonstrations.

(d) Notices of meetings to be held in furtherance of cooperative extension work as a Federal project and of special demonstrations for the purpose of giving information to farmers or their families relative to demonstrations conducted under the supervision of the employees.

(e) Advice to farmers and their families in answer to inquiries regarding some feature of agriculture or home economics promoted by the employee in his capacity as a Federal employee.

(f) Bulletins, pamphlets, etc., issued by State agricultural colleges or experiment stations containing valuable information on agriculture and home economics which an employee desires to furnish to particular persons who have made requests for such information or with whom he is conducting some demonstration or special work, when accompanied with a letter of transmission signed by him with his official title.

(g) Other matter strictly promoting cooperative extension work as a Federal enterprise.

6. Penalty envelopes should not be used in mailing any private matter whatever, and the entire contents of letters, circulars, etc., mailed free should relate exclusively to cooperative extension work in agriculture or home economics as a Federal project. Cooperative employees should not use penalty envelopes in conducting actual service work, such as:

(a) Buying or selling products for individual farmers, dealers, shippers, etc., or groups of farmers, etc.

(b) Recommending products of particular firms or individuals.

(c) Sending for catalogues, price lists, seed, implements, etc., for farmers, etc.

(d) General distribution of bulletins, circulars, or other printed matter of colleges or stations or other organizations.

(e) Distributing commercial, religious, or political announcements or advertisements.

(f) Soliciting membership or funds for the support of any organization or association.

(g) Sending out notices of meetings of organizations of farmers or business men.

(h) Sending out indiscriminate announcements of farmers' meetings.

(i) Relieving organizations, institutions, or other agencies from paying postage on matter issued in the interest of such organizations, institutions, or other agencies and which is properly chargeable with postage.

(j) Promoting any organization with functions other than the promotion of cooperative or departmental extension work in agriculture or home economics.

(k) Mailing newspapers or periodicals or publications similar thereto.

(l) Sending catalogues or announcements of State, county, or other fairs, or prize lists of such fairs or other prizes.

(m) Mailing matter relating to any meeting, services, project, etc., in connection with which money is required to be paid.

(n) Promoting any enterprise other than Federal cooperative extension work.

7. (a) Correspondence with autograph signature of an agricultural extension employee may be mailed sealed, but all other matter must be left unsealed and should be mailed only at the post office designated for that purpose.

(b) Letters and circulars mailed free by cooperative extension employees should not be signed by any person except an authorized agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, who should affix, in addition to his name, his official title indicating in what capacity he is an officer of the United States Government and thereby entitled to use the penalty privilege.

8. (a) Cooperative extension employees may not use penalty envelopes in promoting the interests of local, county, State, or national farm organizations, except those which are organized for the exclusive purpose of promoting cooperative or departmental extension work in agriculture or home economics.

(b) When circulars, letters, etc., which in fact relate to the business of the Government of the United States are to be mailed free by such employees, the salutation, contents, and complimentary ending thereof should not be in such form as to indicate that the matter relates to the business of a private organization or agency.

(c) All matter mailed free should be prepared in such manner as clearly to indicate that the subject matter relates to an enterprise for the furtherance of which the employees received their commissions.

9. The provisions of section 491, Postal Laws and Regulations, in regard to the free mailing privilege accorded directors of the extension division of State agricultural colleges do not apply to county agents, home demonstration agents, or other agricultural extension employees of the United States Department of Agriculture. This also applies to sections 492 and 493, Postal Laws and Regulations, pertaining to the free mailing privilege of directors of agricultural experiment stations.

10. Correspondence of an informational character preliminary to the establishment of local organizations such as livestock, wool, and other marketing associations, etc., designed to promote cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and home economics may be mailed free, but when such an association begins to function its activities should then be handled by its own officers, and correspondence in regard thereto is no longer entitled to be mailed free but should be sent under postage. In other words, cooperative extension employees may use penalty envelopes for mailing matter free in order to show the farmers how to organize, but it is not their function to act as business agents of the farmers or as agents of cooperative marketing or other organizations.

11. (a) Cooperative extension employees are not entitled to send out circulars of inquiry in penalty envelopes unless they are instructed to do so by the director of cooperative extension work in their State, and penalty envelopes, tags, or labels should never be furnished to farmers or others to be used in sending any commodity through the mails.

(b) A self-addressed penalty envelope or card bearing the reply address of the authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture who furnishes it may be sent out to farmers and other persons from whom official

information is desired, provided such information is to be used strictly in furtherance of the work for which the employee received the Federal appointment. Caution should be used in this respect for fear of the abuse of the privilege by uninstructed individuals.

12. In order to be mailable in penalty envelopes, material relating to boys' and girls' club work should bear the heading prescribed in paragraph 3 of this circular and be prepared in such manner as to emphasize primarily the demonstrational features of such work, and any mention of social activities, such as picnics, parades, baseball games, hay rides, etc., must be merely incidental thereto. It should be made clear that the purpose of such social activities is to reinforce the demonstrations being conducted.

13. Penalty envelopes may not be used to send in the mails a publication similar to a newspaper or other periodical within the commonly understood meaning of that term. Such material may be printed as newspapers and entered as second-class matter under the act of March 3, 1879, embodied in section 394 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, which extends the second-class mailing privilege to publications which have a "legitimate list of subscribers" and are not "designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates." Application for such entry should be made on form 3501, which may be obtained from the postmaster.

14. The mere wording of circulars, letters, etc., does not determine their mailability free of postage. The purpose of the employees in sending the matter, the circumstances and conditions under which it is being sent, as well as the subject matter thereof, should be considered in determining what matter is entitled to be mailed free, and only such matter as relates to their work as employees of the United States Department of Agriculture should be so mailed. In order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, and to eliminate the indiscriminate use of penalty envelopes, postmasters should submit specimens of all doubtful matter to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification, Washington, D.C., for examination and determination as to their mailability free under the penalty privilege.

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**END OF
TITLE**